

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHEN INDICATIONS—SATURDAY—Fair weather.

ANNOUNCED

We got 'em all. Didn't make any difference in those wards where the Republicans had nobody; we got 'em! Same in the wards where the Democrats had nobody.

WE GOT 'EM ALL!

Polls open all day and till 10 o'clock to-night. Everybody has a chance—the greatest chance of the year.

Our Continuous Cut-Price Sale:

ALL LIGHT-WEIGHT SUITS.

One-Fifth Off.

STRAW HATS.

One-Third Off.

LIGHT-COLORED SOFT AND STIFF HATS.

One-Fourth Off.

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MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

97 and 99 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

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— IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF —

Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc

We represent for this State, and large portions of Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky, two leading manufacturers of reliable

Floor Oil-Cloths and Linoleums.

Special facilities for direct shipment from the factories, unusually large lines to select from and most favorable terms and prices. Quality guaranteed the best. 1,000 pieces now in stock; Rugs, Mats, Brass, Zinc and Cotton Bindings. Mounted Window Shades. Hemp Carpets. Lowest prices always a certainty.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

Surgical Instruments & Appliances.

BATHED IN MOLTEN STEEL

Horrible Fate of a Gang of Workmen in Carnegie's Homestead Mill.

Two Killed, Three Fatally Injured and Four More Seriously Burned—Forty Men Caught in a Flooded Mine.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 30.—Two men were killed and seven others injured at the Homestead steel-works of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., at Homestead, Pa., this afternoon, by the boiling over of a ladle containing ten tons of molten steel. Three of the injured will die. About 3 o'clock a gang of nine men were engaged in the open hearth department, casting ingots. They had just filled two molds, when the metal in the ladle boiled over, scattering the molten steel in all directions. The unfortunate men were unable to get out of the pit in time to escape the awful bath, and all engaged at the furnace were horribly burned.

Andrew Kebbler was thrown into the mold, in which there were about three inches of the hot steel and he was literally roasted alive. Kebbler was forty-two years of age and married. Nicholas Bowers, the pitman, aged twenty-four, was standing near Kebbler, and was so badly burned that the flesh dropped from his bones. He died in a few hours. The others—Stephen Cline, Michael Dzerko, John Dudas and S. R. Schultz—were frightfully burned, but will recover. All are married, except Lane. The cause of the accident is not known. It is supposed that foreign gases generating in the ladle caused the metal to boil over, but this is only a surmise. A mill was not damaged. It will be closed to-morrow, however, to allow the employees to attend the funerals of their fellow-workmen, Kebbler and Bowers.

Caught in a Flooded Mine. CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 30.—Word reached here at noon to-day that forty miners at work in the Allegheny mine, near Frostburg, had been shut in and probably drowned. Water had broken in from the abandoned Etna mine, and had driven the miners further away from the main headway. Excitement ran high and crowds collected, relatives of the forty miners being in the majority. After two hours of suspense, William Stevens and Hugh Cline entered the main headway and, wading through the water, finally discovered the miners a mile away from the opening. All were rescued. The water began issuing into the mine early in the morning, and the men were afraid to attempt to escape, as they were working some distance from the opening and were ignorant of the cause. Several animals are still in the mine and will probably perish.

Killed by an Explosion. CHAMBLEY, Quebec, Aug. 30.—An explosion occurred, to-day, in the packing-room of the Beloeid powder-works, killing two men named Joseph Pavreault and Samuel Bettie.

English Brewery Syndicate in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—A deed from the Baltimore Breweries Company of all their brewing property, buildings, etc., was filed in court to-day. A mortgage deed of trust from the Baltimore Breweries Company, of the same property to T. P. O'Connor, member of Parliament, London, England, and John Marr and Albert Gottschalk, of Baltimore, trustees, to secure a loan of \$200,000 sterling, was also filed in court.

The English Syndicate in Canada. OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 30.—H. H. Foster, agent for the London and Colonial Financial Company, a syndicate for handling manufacturing and industrial enterprises, has just concluded the purchase of the Davies brewery, in Toronto, for \$1,200,000.

LONDON'S STRIKE GROWING

Threatening Manifesto Signed by All the Labor Organizations of the City.

They Promise a General Strike in All Trades Next Monday Unless the Companies Compromise in the Meantime.

Parliament Prorogued with the Usual Formal Speech from the Queen.

The Queen Touches Upon the Samoan Treaty—Wholesale Drowning of Japanese Reported—Americans May Be Expelled from China.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE.

The Situation Growing More Serious—General Strike of All Trades Threatened.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Meetings are being held to-night by every trades-union organization in London and the different workmen's societies, for the purpose of taking action upon the circular issued by the dock laborers' committee, this morning, in which they urge all London workmen to go on strike next Monday unless the dock companies yield to the demands of their striking employees. The importance of the decisions to be reached to-night is scarcely to be overestimated. If a general strike is inaugurated Monday, as is contemplated by the circular, it is difficult to see how riot and bloodshed can be averted. The leaders in many of the workmen's organizations are pronounced Socialists, and these have never made a secret of their convictions that the ultimate triumph of their cause can only come through violence and revolution. The present seems to be their opportunity, and if they can persuade the million toilers of the metropolis to lay down their tools on Monday it is certain that in less than a week thereafter the city will be a scene of anarchy and chaos.

What adds vastly to the difficulties of the situation is the fact that the rank and file of London's police force are heartily in sympathy with the present strike, and would, without doubt, sympathize with the participants in a general strike, should it be decided upon. They subscribe liberally to the strikers' relief fund, and when off duty the criticisms of the conduct of employers leave no doubt on which side of the conflict they would prefer to fight. In the event of the slightest trouble, the authorities would be compelled to rely upon their own troops, who are, of course, bayonets would be bloody work in a crowded London street.

A meeting of a committee of strikers, presided over by John Burns, was held last night, at which important action was taken looking to making the strike general. A manifesto was issued by this committee, in the morning, appealing to the workers in every calling in London to strike on Monday next, unless the demands of the dock men be conceded before that date. The manifesto is signed by the London organization, including the eleven dock, sailors' and firemen's unions, numbering sixty thousand men. The accession of these unions is most important. If the dock companies refuse to concede to the terms demanded, grave complications must ensue forthwith.

The condition of affairs becomes graver hourly. The fact that the rank and file of the London police force are heartily in sympathy with the strikers, and would, without doubt, sympathize with the participants in a general strike, should it be decided upon. They subscribe liberally to the strikers' relief fund, and when off duty the criticisms of the conduct of employers leave no doubt on which side of the conflict they would prefer to fight. In the event of the slightest trouble, the authorities would be compelled to rely upon their own troops, who are, of course, bayonets would be bloody work in a crowded London street.

Cardinal Manning, Sir Andrew Lusk and Lord Mayor's Deputy Smith conferred with the officials of the dock companies to-day. It is understood that the Cardinal pleaded the cause of the strikers. It is reported that the gas stokers are dissatisfied, and fears are entertained that London will be in darkness if they strike, with additional danger by reason of neglected repairs. The strikers are boasting that Monday next will witness a gigantic amalgamation of the London dock, sailors' and firemen's unions, numbering sixty thousand men. The accession of these unions is most important. If the dock companies refuse to concede to the terms demanded, grave complications must ensue forthwith.

Trying to Compromise. LONDON, Aug. 30.—The committee of the wharfingers have compiled another proposed agreement for submission to the dock companies. Mr. Burns was present when the plan was drawn up. The proposed agreement is practically a compromise. It includes the terms for piece-work proposed yesterday by the companies, namely, 6 pence an hour ordinary time and 8 pence an hour overtime. The rate for ordinary work, according to the proposal, will be 4 shillings for nine hours, and 6 pence an hour for the succeeding three hours, with an allowance of half an hour for dinners. For four hours overtime the minimum payment will be a florin, reckoning the day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or reckoning from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., 8 pence an hour. The minimum weekly payment for regular dock laborers will be 24 shillings. Mr. Burns declines to express an opinion as to whether the companies will accept this proposal. Mr. Burns and the strike committee met later to discuss the wharfingers' scheme, but failed to come to an agreement.

Another meeting will be held to-morrow morning. There is little doubt that if the companies are willing to compromise the men will consent. The lightermen at the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, have gone on a strike. The dock insurance against pilage has fallen a half-crown.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Queen Compliments the Members and Touches the Samoan Treaty in Her Speech.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Parliament was pro-rogued to-day until Nov. 16. The Queen, in her speech of pro-rogation, said:

My Lords—It is with much satisfaction I release you from the labors of a protracted session. Our relations with other powers continue cordial. Since the beginning of the session nothing has happened to diminish our confident expectations of unbroken European peace. The only exception to the tranquil course of events has been the very partial renewal of attempts formerly made by the followers of the Mahdi to invade the southern frontier of Egypt. Invading force was arrested and dispersed with conspicuous skill and complete effect by a British contingent under Gen. Grenfell. The conference upon the affairs of Samoa, consisting of representatives

of Great Britain, Germany and America, which assembled at Berlin in the spring, arrived upon a convention regulating the government of those islands. This instrument has been accepted by me and by the Emperor of Germany, and now awaits the assent of the American Senate.

At my suggestion the King of the Belgians has consented to convene a conference of the European powers, to be held at Brussels, to consider the present condition of the slave trade by land and sea, and to deliberate on measures for the arrest and mitigation of the evil which this traffic still inflicts upon mankind.

I have come to an agreement with the French Republic by which the various controversies respecting the boundaries of our respective possessions on the west coast of Africa have been adjusted.

The postal telegraph convention has been concluded with France and Germany. It has afforded me much pleasure to accept the loyal offers of several native princes and chiefs, who have come forward to share the military burdens imposed upon my subjects in British India. I welcome their co-operation in the common defense of the empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I gladly acknowledge the courage and liberality with which you have provided for the wants of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen—The measures you have taken, with no grudging hand, to strengthen the naval defenses will enable my subjects to pursue industry and enterprise in more complete security of peace. The act of reforming the local government of Scotland, which I have signed, will contribute largely to the welfare and contentment of my people in Scotland.

I am much to be regretted that pressure upon your time prevented your passing a law conferring a responsible government on my subjects in western Australia. This very desirable object will be effected at an early period. I note with satisfaction the improvements introduced into the conduct of the universal suffrage in Wales, and the steps you have taken toward the establishment of technical education in England and Wales. The intermediate education for Wales will supply a deficiency in the educational system which has been acutely felt for many years. I have consented with much pleasure to the bill for bringing the less prosperous portions of Ireland into rapid communication with the principal markets of the United Kingdom by means of a systematic extension of railways. This provision will confirm the increasing agricultural and commercial wealth of Ireland which has accompanied the gradual suppression of disorder in that country. I sincerely hope the new Australian constitution will be a source of confidence, everywhere discernible. In the hope that under the operation of your wise counsel, my subjects will be able to secure concord and unity of action, I commend you reverently to the merciful care of Almighty God.

DISASTROUS JAPANESE FLOODS.

Ten Thousand People Reported Drowned and Twice as Many Made Homeless.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Advices from Yokohama state that disastrous storms have recently occurred in Wakayama. Ten thousand persons perished in the floods following the storms and 30,000 were rendered homeless. The loss of property was enormous.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

Some Members of the Party Express Themselves Bitterly Against the Government.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Mr. Robert Wallace, member of Parliament for Edinburgh, in an interview to-day, said: "The Nationalists seem to think that, having got Gladstone, they have got all Liberalism. Not so. The Presbyterians and Free Kirkers rub their eyes at the proposal to flout the scarlet woman. The attempt to endow an Irish Catholic university will rally under one banner all the enemies of denominationalism. The Edinburgh University, member from Dundee, being interviewed on the same subject, said the Liberals would fight to a man if the proposal retained anything like its present form. If the government and the Nationalists meant business it would be a hard fight, and he should not say where it would end."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Comte de Paris Takes His Turn and Issues a Manifesto to the Orientals.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Comte de Paris has issued an electoral manifesto. He declares that his object is to snatch power from the hands of an oppressive faction. He counsels union of the Conservatives and tolerance of the Boulangists, whose programme of revision, he says, will release France from servitude and restore religious peace. He expresses the belief that the Imperialists will not refuse to support a strong and able government. The excitement among those who wish to found an honest republic.

Significant Resignation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, general commander of the corps of the Russian Guards, and Adjutant-general to the Czar, recently tendered his resignation, owing to the anti-German feeling at present prevailing in Russian politics. He submitted as the reason for his resignation that he might possibly succeed to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. The Czar declined to accept the resignation, but gave the Duke eleven months' leave of absence.

Want Americans Expelled from China.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Standard from Shanghai says: "Pekin desires are that a number of high Chinese officials have petitioned Prince Chun to have all Americans employed in China expelled from the empire. It is reported that Prince Chun consents."

Londoners' Farewell.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Farewell addresses have been sent to the Marquis of Londonderry, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In replying to them he says he is pleased to be able to assert that the state of the country has improved, and rejoices that he is only parting officially from his friends.

Election Riots in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 30.—Election riots have occurred in the town of Magdalena, State of Sonora. The disturbances were suppressed by federal troops. Five persons were killed here yesterday by the falling of the wall of a private residence.

Mrs. Maybrick in the Infirmary.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Upon reaching Woking prison Mrs. Maybrick was examined by the prison physician, and upon his order she was placed in the infirmary.

Cable Notes.

The Czar will attend the coming royal wedding, at Athens.

There is a rumor that the Czar and Czarina will meet Emperor William at Potsdam next week.

The Swiss government has instituted prosecutions against the authors of the recent anarchist manifesto.

It is stated that Princess Margaret, of Denmark, will shortly be betrothed.

Bids have been received for the construction of the first section of the railway from Peking to Chinkiang. It is estimated that the work will cost \$20,000,000.

King Leopold has created a superior council to deal with affairs of the Congo State. The new council will sit in Brussels, and will exercise the functions of a high court of justice and council of state.

Chakir Pasha, the Governor of Crete, has issued a proclamation announcing that the Turks have occupied the whole island for the purpose of restoring order, and that any resistance to the Turkish authorities will be severely punished.

Killed His Wife's Attorney.

PAINEVILLE, O., Aug. 30.—Stanley C. Jones, a married man, shot and killed his wife's attorney here, to-night.

Mrs. Hamilton Not a Murderess. ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Mary Donnelly, the nurse who was stabbed in the abdomen by Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton, has been declared out of danger by the

physician attending her, and a certificate that she was today handed to the prosecutor of the case. Mrs. Hamilton will probably be released on bail. The prosecutor says the prisoner will probably be released on bail. The limit of the penalty for that crime is five years and the minimum two years. The trial may not take place until two weeks after court opens, on Sept. 10.

SULLIVAN ON A BIG SPREE.

The Pugilist Terrorizes All Boston, but Finds No Victim for His Wrath.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—John L. Sullivan came to town yesterday breathing vengeance and slaughter. He was drunk and there was no doubt of it. He was fighting drunk, too, and anybody who knows the champion knows that he can be as ugly as his satanic majesty himself when he starts out on a regular spree. Ever since Sullivan found his schemes for making money in Boston were blocked he has been drinking more and more. His career at the beach has been marked by more or less drunkenness, but he did not make any trouble during the first two days of his visit to the shore. He was so drunk that he hardly knew one face from another. Yesterday he again began his carousals. At noon he started for this city in a very ugly frame of mind. His companion kept him quiet until the Tremont was reached, then Sullivan insisted upon getting a drink. With a lordly wave of the hand he issued a general invitation to the crowd to "take a drink." A few responded, but it was more through fear of the champion than through any desire to be sociable. While he was drinking Sullivan saw a man named Cooke, a native of Ireland, fifty-two years old, and has been an invalid several years, having been bed-ridden for two years past.

BURIED SPANISH TREASURE.

History of the Old House in St. Augustine, Where the Pot of Gold Was Found.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Aug. 30.—Investigation into the history of the old Spanish house, in the cellar of which over \$500 in Spanish doubloons was found, on Wednesday last, shows that the structure must have been at least 150 years old. The coins were undoubtedly hidden beneath the chimney foundations by Father Miguel Crosby, who had charge of the Catholic mission in St. Augustine from 1785 to 1815, having been sent thither by the King of Spain. A correspondent to-day examined the record book in the ancient cathedral, and there learned that the old house on the corner of Bridge and Marine streets was presented to Father Miguel, and occupied by him, up to the time of his death, about seventy years ago. In 1824 a brick mason named Bogus found \$300 in Spanish coins in a portion of the same chimney. Since that time tradition has it that the treasure was hidden there, but none has ever come to light until the earthen pot was found full of gold on Wednesday last. The premises are still guarded by a detachment of guards, and all earth and debris previously carried away outside of the city limits is being searched. Nothing has been found to-day. It is fairly certain that much gold will be eventually dug up, for Miguel received princely advances from the King and mother church in Spain, and was known to have been a miser. The excitement has subsided somewhat, although the matter is still the talk of the town. The oldest coin of the lot was a doubloon bearing the date of 1755.

BAD WRECK REPORTED.

Collision of a Stock and Special Passenger Train on the Central Vermont Railroad.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 30.—A special passenger train and live-stock train came into collision near Middlebury, on the Central Vermont to-night. The Montreal sleeper dived in Troy at 1:45 to-morrow A. M. will not be able to get through. The wreck is a bad one.

The freight cars are smashed and scattered about. The track is badly torn up. It is reported that several persons were killed. A wrecking train has left for the scene of the disaster.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 30.—An attempt was made this morning to wreck a Pittsburgh and Cincinnati express on the Midland railroad, thirteen miles west of this city. At that point the track curves around a deep ditch, and two railroad ties and a heavy cross-tie were arranged as to throw the train into the ditch. The train was filled with passengers, and moving at a high rate of speed. The engineer did not see the obstruction until, nearly on to it, an immediately applied the air-brakes to the engine, and driver-brakes to the engine, but the momentum of the train was so great that the engine which was derailed, ran along the ties for a distance of a sixth of a mile. The rest of the train was not affected in the least, and few of the passengers were aware of the trouble. No clew to the perpetrators.

Killed in a Wreck.

DENVER, Aug. 30.—The Leadville Express on the South Park railroad was derailed near Estabrook last night by the spreading of the rails. Several cars were thrown down an embankment. Joseph Gale, of Galesburg, Ill., Circuit Court clerk, was instantly killed. A number of other passengers were injured, but not seriously.

Stabbed to Death with a Lead Pencil.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 30.—William J. Frey, a young man sent to the county jail last Wednesday, for drunkenness, committed suicide last night, by stabbing himself in the heart with a lead pencil. When discovered the young man was dead. On the left breast, just over the heart, four or five holes were discovered, and in his pocket a lead pencil was found, broken and covered with blood, showing that it was by it that the wounds were made.

Carlisle on the Speakership.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 30.—Ex-Speaker Carlisle, in an interview to-day, on the speakership of the next House of Representatives, expressed his belief that McKinley, of Ohio, would be chosen for the position. Reed, of Maine, and McKinley, he said, would be the leading candidates, but the fact that the Secretary of State from Maine would continue most of the members that to confer additional honors on that State would be unfair.

Confederate Monument Unveiled.

MANASSAS, Va., Aug. 30.—A monument to the memory of the Confederate dead who fell in battle near here was unveiled to-day, in the presence of the townspeople and a number of persons from the surrounding country. State Senator Meredith made a short speech, presenting the monument to the Ladies' Memorial Association of Manassas.

ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH

Exposure of Rank Democratic Frauds in the South Carolina Black District.

Voters Disfranchised by the Hundred, and Ballot-Boxes Boldly Stuffed to Send a Democratic Candidate to Congress.

Measures Taken by the Postmaster-General to Stop Frequent Mail Robberies.

The Reward Increased to \$1,000—Chinese in British Columbia—Presidential Pardons—Miscellaneous Capital News.

INFAMOUS ELECTION FRAUDS.

High-Handed Manner in Which the Seventh South Carolina District Is Run.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Thomas H. Miller, who is contesting a seat in Congress from the Seventh South Carolina district, furnishes in his brief a very interesting and instructive account of the manner in which the election frauds are still practiced in South Carolina. As every one knows who knows anything at all of the situation, the Seventh is the district which was cut out especially for the colored population. It has a preponderance of blacks over whites of more than ten to one, and is so shaped that it joins up to almost every other district in the State. No attempt whatever was made when the State was gerrymandered to comply with the terms of law which required contiguity of territory. The sole aim was to incorporate as many of the black Republican votes as possible in this one district, in order that the rest of the State might be manipulated more easily. The scheme, in short, was to give six white Democratic Congressmen to one colored Republican from the State of South Carolina in the national House of Representatives. Right after the gerrymander Smalls was elected. He should have been permitted to take his seat at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, but he was deprived of that seat until just before the closing days of the session, in July, 1882. No very brazen attempt was made to deprive him of his election, but he was kept out of the Forty-ninth Congress, but after the Fifty-fifth Congress was elected it was given out that Smalls would not again come as a representative from the State of South Carolina, and he didn't. He was elected by something like twenty thousand majority, and yet the seat was given to Elliott, the Democratic majority. In one House refused to consider the case in the last Congress, and, therefore, Smalls was never allowed to occupy his seat, to which he was justly entitled.

In 1888 Smalls did not run, and Miller, who decided to contest for the election with Elliott, was counted out, as usual. Mr. Miller shows that in the hands of the Democratic managers of the election absolutely refused to attend to business, and therefore there were no polls open in the place there were 235 men who went prepared to cast their ballots for Miller, and in another 210. They had all been registered and all the election laws were complied with, as far as they were concerned. But not one of the 575 was permitted to drop his ballot into the box. In another county 253 Republican voters found their votes arbitrarily rejected. The Democratic managers on various flimsy pretexts. The same old story of stuffing a ballot-box full of Democratic votes. There were originally almost a solid Republican vote cast, and then mixing them up and drawing out the excess, thereby depriving hundreds of Republicans of their suffrages, was resorted to in no less than eight precincts in three counties. The brief says that Miller's vote, instead of 7,000, as was claimed by the board, was at least 9,531, and that Elliott's vote, instead of 8,358, was not to exceed 7,000, even after all the frauds were allowed for. There is little doubt that Miller will be permitted to occupy the seat, and some interesting discussions in regard to the regeneration of the Southern Democrats are expected.

SUPPRESSING MAIL ROBBERIES.

The Standing Reward Offered by the Post-office Department Increased to \$1,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Some time ago attention was directed, in these dispatches, to the fact that the mail robbers were difficult to capture because of the fact that the government offers no inducement to the cowboys and others in the vicinity of the depredation to risk their lives and limbs in apprehending these scoundrels. Heretofore the entire reward offered in such cases amounted to only \$200, and this was not sufficient attraction to induce any one to put himself at much trouble to aid the government in suppressing the depredations of the road. The recent robberies in Montana attracted the attention of the chief of the special agents of the Postoffice Department to the utter inadequacy of the reward, and he at once recommended that the Postmaster-general make better provisions for protecting the mails in the sparsely-settled portions of the country. In response to this suggestion Postmaster-general Wanamaker yesterday issued an order offering \$1,000 reward, instead of \$200, for the apprehension of any person found guilty of making an armed attack upon any stage-coach or railroad mail-car having the mails in transit. It is believed that this larger reward, together with the rewards already offered by express companies, will have the desired effect of suppressing mail robbery.

Following is the text of the order: In consequence of frequent armed attacks made by highway robbers upon the United States mail in the Western States and Territories for some time past the Postoffice Department, for the year ending June 30, 1890, offers a reward of one thousand dollars as a reward for the arrest and conviction in the United States Court of any person found guilty of making an armed attack upon any stage-coach or railway mail having the mails in transit. This reward will be paid to any person or persons causing such arrest and conviction upon the presentation of satisfactory proof thereof to the Department. Order No. 139, dated June 16, 1889, is hereby rescinded. Dollars reward in like cases is hereby rescinded. JOHN W. WALKER, Postmaster-general.

CHINESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Immigration Has Stopped and the Number Has Largely Decreased in Recent Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In commenting upon the status of Chinese in British Columbia, Consul Stevens, of Victoria, in a report to the Department of State, says: "The number of this race, formerly so great in the province, at one time estimated at 19,000 or 20,000, has largely decreased, the present Chinese population, as given from official quarters, being 8,000. Nearly one-half of them, I think, are in this city. Their immigration hither has practically ceased. During 1888 and the last two months of 1887, 5,771 arrived at Vancouver on the Orient steamers. Probably two-thirds of the laboring classes have found periodical work in the salmon canneries, on the main land, at the lumber-mills, at gardening, etc. Some four or five hundred find employment as domestic serv-